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ONTARIO

Ontario, in the language of the native Indians, is generally accepted as meaning "sparkling or beautiful water". It is the second largest of Canada's 10 provinces, the nation's geographic and industrial heartland.

One-third of all Canadians live in Ontario. They produce more than half the nation's manufactured goods, 82 per cent of the steel production, and between 25 and 30 per cent of agricultural and pulp and paper products.


The cultural riches of Ontario are many and varied. There is a wide choice of theatre, music, art, literature, museums, and sports. There are parks and conservation areas for walks and relaxation, lakes for fishing, hills for skiing.

Ontario sprawls some 412,582 square miles (1,068,582 km²) from Hudson Bay in the north to the Great Lakes and six bordering U.S. states in the south. It is nearly twice as large as France, nearly three times the size of Italy, and nearly four times as large as the United Kingdom.

The province is divided into northern and southern Ontario by the Mattawa River, Lake Nipissing, and the French River. The north is vast and thinly populated, but it contains a wealth of natural resources in minerals, forests, rivers, and lakes. Southern Ontario, much smaller in area and with limited natural resources, is heavily populated and contains a large percentage of the industrial and financial wealth of Canada.

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GEOGRAPHY

Area: 412,582 square miles (1,068,582 km²). Ontario extends 1,050 miles (1,690 km) from east to west; 1,075 miles (1,730 km) north to south. It consists of 344,092 square miles (891,198 km²) of land; 68,490 square miles (177,388 km²) of lakes and rivers.

Boundaries: the province of Quebec on the east; the province of Manitoba on the west; the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River on the south; Hudson Bay and James Bay on the north.

Physical Regions:

The Hudson Bay Lowlands is a narrow coast plain bordering Hudson and James Bays. It is muskeg country - wet, boggy areas. The land is low and badly drained. The only growth is scrub, except for two clay belts in the southern part of the lowland area.

The Canadian Shield covers the rest of northern Ontario and extends into southern Ontario to approximately Waubesa in the south-west, Kingston in the south and Arnprior in the south-east. The Shield is a vast rock plateau; it is some of the oldest land on the face of the earth. The soil is thin and not suited for large-scale farming, but it has a wealth of minerals, forests and water-power.

The Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Lowlands covers the balance of southern Ontario and contains the major share of the population, industry, commerce and rich agriculture land.

Climate:

Ontario's climate ranges from humid continental in the south to subarctic in the far north. The huge bodies of water on three sides of the province moderate the climate. They cool the summer, lessen the severity of winter, delay autumn frosts, and reduce the difference between day and night temperatures. The cold polar air sweeping down from the north and the warm moist air flowing up from the Mississippi gives Ontario adequate precipitation throughout the year.

Southern Ontario has an average annual precipitation of about 30 inches (762 mm), fairly evenly distributed throughout the twelve months. The lowest temperatures are usually recorded in January and the highest in July. The average January temperature is 8 degrees F (-13 C) near the Ottawa River and about 25 degrees F (-4 C) along the southern stretch from Niagara to Windsor. The average July temperatures range from 74 degrees F (23 C) at Pelee Island to 64 degrees F (19 C) in the Algonquin Park region. The area of heaviest snowfall is a belt lying inland from Lake Huron and Georgian Bay where frequently more than 100 inches (2,540 mm) of snow will fall in one winter.

In northern Ontario the annual precipitation varies from 20 inches (508 mm) along the coast of Hudson Bay to approximately 35 inches

(889 mm) near North Bay. The temperature is known to have gone as low as -53 F (-47 C) in Kapuskasing; the recorded high is 101 degrees F (38 C). In the extreme north there is an area of perma-frost where the ground, below a certain depth, remains permanently frozen. Not more than two feet of top soil will thaw during the short summer. In the Cochrane district, there are only between 80 and 90 frost-free days during the year. Because of the dry atmosphere, the winter days are sunny and invigorating.

Lakes and Rivers:

Although Ontario is in the interior of Canada, much of its boundary is made up of water - lakes, rivers, and bays. The numerous lakes and rivers cover almost one-fifth of the whole area. They provide a water supply for inland towns and cities and are used for power and for many forms of recreation.

The Great Lakes, the largest continuous body of fresh water in the world, are shared by Canada and the United States. Southern Ontario borders on four of the Great Lakes - Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior.

<u>Lake</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Breadth</u>	<u>Total Area</u>
Superior	383 mi. 618 km	160 mi. 257 km	32,483 sq. mi. 84,251 k ²
Huron	247 mi. 397 km	101 mi. 163 km	23,860 sq. mi. 61,797 k ²
Erie	241 mi. 388 km	57 mi. 92 km	9,889 sq. mi. 25,612 k ²
Ontario	193 mi. 311 km	53 mi. 85 km	7,313 sq. mi. 18,940 k ²
St. Clair	26 mi. 42 km	24 mi. 39 km	432 sq. mi. 1,118 k ²

Some of the larger inland lakes are Nipigon, Lake of the Woods, Seul, Nipissing, Abitibi, and Simcoe, ranging in area size from 1,870 square miles (4,843 k²) to 280 square miles (725 k²).

All the rivers in southern Ontario empty into the Atlantic Ocean through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River system. Most of the rivers in northern Ontario flow into Hudson and James Bays.

POPULATION

There are 8,237,000 people living in Ontario, and 90 per cent of them live in southern Ontario.

In the early 1600s there were about 45,000 Indians living within the boundaries of what is now Ontario.

The French were among the first permanent white settlers. They were located in the Windsor and Ottawa areas in the early 1700s. In 1784 a large number of United Empire Loyalists moved north into southern Ontario when the Americans revolted against British rule. They were joined by groups of Scots, Irish, Dutch, Swiss and Germans. By 1840 the population numbered 430,000 and at the time of Confederation in 1867 it was 1,500,000.

Since World War II the population has grown rapidly because of a rising birth rate, a declining death rate, and large-scale immigration. More than half the immigrants arriving in Canada settle in Ontario, mostly in the large industrial centers of southern Ontario. There are about 90,000 immigrants settling in Ontario each year.

Northern Ontario is ninety per cent uninhabited. Until the building of the railroads in the late 1800s, there were fewer than 10,000 people; by 1900 there were almost 100,000. Mining development brought many people to the north and by 1971 the population had reached 829,756.

Ontario's 12 Main Ethnic Groups

	Total (1971)
British	4,576,010
French	737,360
German	475,320
Italian	463,095
Dutch	206,940
Ukrainian	159,888
Polish	144,115
Yugoslavian	70,060
Greek	67,025
Hungarian	65,695
Portuguese	63,145
Native Indian	62,415

HISTORY OF ONTARIO TO 1867

When the first white men entered what is now Ontario in the early 17th century, it was sparsely inhabited by a number of Indian nations or tribes. These were divided principally into two linguistic groups. The Iroquoian tribes, including the Hurons, lived largely in the more fertile southern sections of the province. They lived in large bark-covered long-houses within palisaded villages and they cultivated fields of Indian corn. To the north, scattered throughout the Pre-Cambrian Shield, were the nomadic Algonkian-speaking tribes. These relied largely on hunting and fishing for their livelihood, and following the arrival of the Europeans, supplied most of the furs which provided the basis for Canada's early economy.

As early as 1610-11 the French *coureur de bois*, Etienne Brulé, visited this province, and in 1615-16 the Father of New France, Samuel de Champlain, wintered with the Huron nation in what is now Simcoe County.

The great enemies of the Hurons were the Five Nations Confederacy, or Iroquois, whose villages were situated in what is now northern New York State. During the 1640s the Iroquois greatly increased their attacks on Huronia, and in 1649-50 the Huron nation was defeated and dispersed. Included in this tragedy were the extensive Jesuit missions which had been established throughout Huronia. Their headquarters, Ste. Marie Among the Hurons, has been restored and may be seen near Midland. During the remainder of the French regime, explorers, fur traders, missionaries and soldiers travelled extensively over our waterways, but there was little permanent settlement.

Widespread settlement followed the termination of the American Revolution in 1783. Between 1783 and 1790 United Empire Loyalists took up land along the northern shore of the upper St. Lawrence, on the Bay of Quinte, in the Niagara Peninsula, along the shores of Lake Erie and within what is now Essex County.

In 1791 a new province called Upper Canada was established. The first Lieutenant-Governor was John Graves Simcoe, an energetic veteran of the Revolutionary War who opened the first legislature of the infant province at Newark (Niagara) in 1792.

In 1812 war was declared between Britain and the United States and the existence of the tiny colony was seriously endangered. During 1812-14 a series of invasions took place and major battles were fought at Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Crysler's Farm, Moraviantown, Fort Erie, Chippawa and Lundy's Lane. However, owing to the leadership of such soldiers as Sir Isaac Brock, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey, the professional ability of the few British regiments in the province, the support of the militia and Indians, our independence was preserved.

The fur trade during the early years of the 19th century was still a factor in the economy, and the rivalry between the North West and Hudson's Bay

Companies provides one of the most colourful episodes in our history. Until 1821 the headquarters of the former was at Fort William, and here the supplies arriving from Montreal via the Ottawa, Mattawa, Nipissing, French River and Upper Great Lakes route were transferred to the smaller northern canoes bound for the farflung western posts. However, as the 19th century progressed, the lumber trade became more important, many small industries were established and agriculture was the principal employer. By 1860 most of the good agricultural land had been surveyed and settled.

The early administration of Upper Canada tended to be autocratic and to remain in the hands of Loyalists or their associates. These officials, commonly known as the Family Compact, became the target of William Lyon Mackenzie, a newspaper editor and radical reformer. Frustrated in his attempts to obtain redress by legislative means, he lead an unsuccessful rebellion in 1837.

Following the rebellion, Lord Durham was dispatched by the British Government to prepare a report on the situation, including the background of a similar uprising which had taken place in Lower Canada. Subsequently Upper Canada and Lower Canada were united in 1841. In 1849, under the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, the principle of representative government was firmly established.

During the early 1860s, which witnessed the outbreak of the American Civil War, considerable thought was given to the necessity of uniting the scattered British provinces in North America. On July 1, 1867, the old Province of Canada (divided into new provinces of Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were federated and a national government established. The first Canadian Prime Minister was Sir John A. Macdonald, and John Sandfield Macdonald led the first government of the newly established province of Ontario.

PREMIERS OF ONTARIO

Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald (Liberal)
July 1867 - Dec. 1871

Hon. E. Blake (Liberal)
Dec. 1871 - Oct. 1872

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat (Liberal)
Oct. 1872 - July 1896

Hon. A.S. Hardy (Liberal)
July 1896 - Oct. 1899

Hon. G.W. Ross (Liberal)
Oct. 1899 - Feb. 1905

Hon. Sir J.P. Whitney (Conservative)
Feb. 1905 - Sept. 1914

Hon. Sir Wm. Howard Hearst (Conservative)
Oct. 1914 - Nov. 1919

Hon. Ernest Charles Drury (United Farmers)
Nov. 1919 - July 1923

Hon. G.H. Ferguson (Conservative)
July 1923 - Dec. 1930

Hon. G.S. Henry (Conservative)
Dec. 1930 - July 1934

Hon. M.F. Hepburn (Liberal)
July 1934 - Aug. 1942

Hon. G.D. Conant (Liberal)
Oct. 1942 - May 1943

Hon. H.C. Nixon (Liberal)
May 1943 - Aug. 1943

Hon. George A. Drew (Progressive Conservative)
Aug. 1943 - Oct. 1948

Hon. T.L. Kennedy (Progressive Conservative)
Oct. 1948 to May 1949

Hon. Leslie M. Frost (Progressive Conservative)
May 1949 - Nov. 1961

Hon. John P. Robarts (Progressive Conservative)
Nov. 1961 - March 1971

Hon. William G. Davis (Progressive Conservative)
March 1971 -

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture was practiced in what is now Ontario before the arrival of the white man. The Indians, particularly the Hurons, grew corn, peas, beans, tobacco, and sunflowers. They, in turn, passed on their knowledge to the first French settlers located along the Canadian shore of the Detroit River. There they planted some of their national fruits - plums, pears, apples, and cherries.

It was with the coming of the United Empire Loyalists that agriculture as we know it today got its start.

Early agricultural development was slow but efficiency increased with the development of new tools and with the gradual increase of livestock, which was brought from England.

The years 1850-1900 were relatively prosperous. Many of the surplus products were exported to the United States for sale. By 1870 Ontario farm products were being exported to the United Kingdom.

By 1890 the establishment of many towns and villages in Ontario created an increased demand for agricultural products. To meet this growing market many general farms near such centers became specialized and produced dairy products, eggs and poultry, vegetables, and fruit. Specialization, as we know it today, can trace its origin from this point.

By 1914 the machine age had arrived. Tractors, in large measure, replaced horses for cultivating and hauling purposes. Silos became more popular as a means of storing fodder, and the use of electricity became more general. This same period saw canning factories begin to operate on a large scale, widening the farmer's market.

Today, southern Ontario is one of the most productive farming areas in all Canada. Ontario's production in 1974 accounted for 27.2% of Canada's total farm cash receipts - a higher proportion than any other province. The total Ontario farm income was slightly more than \$2.4 billion. Livestock products (including cattle, dairy products, hogs, poultry and eggs) contributed approximately one-third of the total farm income; crop receipts (including tobacco, fruit, vegetables, corn and wheat) accounted for about one-third of the total.

In 1971 Ontario had 16 million acres (6.4 million hectares) of farmland; of this total 64% was cropland and improved pasture. Hay had the largest acreage of any single crop (2.7 million acres - 1.08 million hectares - in 1974); the total corn acreage (including grain and fodder corn) was about 2.1 million acres (.84 million hectares). Important feed grains, other than grain corn, include mixed grains, oats and barley.

Dairying is common in most of the province with special emphasis in western and eastern Ontario. Western Ontario also leads the province in both the number of beef cows and hogs. The principal poultry enterprises in Ontario, aside from egg production, are chicken broilers and turkeys.

The principal fruit crops grown in Ontario are apples, peaches, pears, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, and cherries. Most of the tender fruits (peaches, pears, grapes, and cherries) are grown in the Niagara peninsula, with some production occurring in Essex and Kent counties. Raspberries are grown primarily in the Bowmanville-Markham area and a large part of the strawberry production is located in the Niagara peninsula and the Hamilton-Milton-Brampton area. Most of Ontario's apples are produced on the north shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie and the Collingwood-Meaford area.

Essex and Kent counties, the Haldimand-Norfolk region, and the Bradford area (Holland Marsh) are the major producing areas for vegetables in Ontario. In terms of production value, tomatoes, potatoes, sweet corn, peas, onions, cucumbers, and carrots are the most important.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forests

Ontario has an area of about 256 million acres (102 million hectares), of which 198 million acres (79 million hectares) is forested. Most of the forest land is found in northern Ontario, and 94 per cent of our forest land is Crown Land - land owned by the people of Ontario and managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

There are three major forest regions in Ontario.

The first, which spans most of northern Ontario, is known as the Boreal Forest Region. Softwood trees such as black spruce, jack pine, and balsam fir are found here.

The Deciduous Forest Region is located along the shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. This area contains hardwood trees such as the sugar maple, beech, basswood, oak and walnut.

Located between these regions is the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. This area contains a good variety of both softwood and hardwood trees. Some species of softwood trees found here are white pine, hemlock, red pine, spruce and balsam fir, and hardwood trees such as sugar maple, beech, basswood, oak, and walnut are also found in this region.

The forest products sector of Ontario's economy, one of the province's important primary industries, is comprised of three major industrial groups.

First, there is the logging industry which is responsible for the harvesting of timber.

The wood industries, such as sawmills, plywood mills, wooden box factories, and wood-turning plants are responsible for processing trees into various solid wood products. Ontario's sawmills account for 6 per cent of Canadian softwood lumber and 40 per cent of Canadian hardwood lumber.

Many of the hundreds of saw-mills across northern Ontario are small and temporary, depending on the supply of timber from the immediate area, but permanent settlements have grown up around the bigger mills. The larger saw-mills are located at Fort Frances, Hearst, Sturgeon Falls, Blind River and Timmins. Much of their output is shipped to southern Ontario to be used for building purposes and the manufacture of furniture.

Finally, there are the paper and allied industries, such as pulp and paper mills, paper box and bag manufacturers who reduce wood into wood pulp, and convert this pulp or paper into various specialty products. Canada produces nearly half the world's newsprint, and Ontario pulp and paper mills contribute more than a quarter of Canada's output.

The forests in southern Ontario are noted chiefly for their recreational value, especially in the Georgian Bay and Algonquin Park area. Some lumber, pulpwood and plywood are produced. Further south there are farm woodlots of maple, beech, walnut, chestnut, oak, and elm.

Forested areas also provide a home for fur-bearing animals. Although the fur trade no longer holds a leading position in the economy of northern Ontario, Ontario still leads Canada in the trapping of fur-bearing animals. The majority of trappers are Indians who hold registered trapline licenses. Each year, furs valued at about three million dollars are trapped. The beaver leads in number and value. Mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, weasel, marten, red fox, and lynx also provide valuable pelts.

Minerals

Ontario's first mineral strike took place at what is now the town of Madoc, where gold was found in 1866. From then until the end of the century, only limited prospecting and mining occurred. With the advent of nickel, silver, and gold discoveries in such places as Sudbury, Cobalt, Timmins, and Kirkland Lake, mining in Ontario's north came into its own. The mining companies built the townsites, provided the employment and spurred transportation development throughout Ontario's portion of the Canadian Shield.

In the Sudbury basin more than one-third of the world's output of nickel, two-fifths of Canada's total copper production, and the free world's largest supply of platinum and related metals are produced.

Silver ore was discovered in the Cobalt area in 1903, and mines in this area are still in operation. Texasgulf Canada Limited at Timmins, a big zinc-copper producer, also produces enough silver in the same ore to make it the world's largest single producer of this metal.

Many gold-mining operations sprang up in the Porcupine area after gold was discovered in this area in 1908 and some of these are still in operation today.

There are eight iron ore mines in the province. They are located at Bruce Lake, Atikokan, Wawa, Capreol, Timagami, Kirkland Lake and Marmora.

In 1952 major uranium deposits were found north of Lake Huron and the town of Elliot Lake was born. It became one of the most productive mining areas in the world and is still a leading source of the mineral.

Non-metallic minerals such as limestone, sand, gravel, gypsum, cement, and quartz are produced in southern Ontario. One-third of Canada's cement, more than half of Canada's lime, and one-third of the country's sand and gravel are also produced in southern Ontario.

The southwestern corner of the province in the Windsor-Sarnia area is one of the major salt producing areas in Canada. Goderich, which lies over the same great deposit, has a large salt-producing mine.

The first commercial oil well in North America was drilled at Oil Springs, thirteen miles south of Petrolia, in 1858. Southern Ontario's fields produce only small amounts of crude oil and natural gas; most of the oil and gas needed for industrial southern Ontario must be imported from outside the province.

Water

When we think of power, we think of power produced by water. Hydro power is the bridge between natural resources and the industries of the province. Ontario uses more electric power than any other province and has almost reached the limit of its hydro-electric capacity.

The rivers and lakes of southern Ontario are used to generate electric energy for the manufacturing plants of the region. The chief sources of power are the Ottawa, Niagara, and St. Lawrence Rivers. The Robert H. Saunders dam on the St. Lawrence at Cornwall and the Adam Beck development on the Niagara River are two huge generating stations. Other rivers maintain a supply of moisture in the soil and provide water resources for domestic consumption.

There are many waterfalls in northern Ontario. Such sites are excellent sources of power and hold great promise for future development. The rainfall in the north is important for the growth of northern forests. The rivers float the logs down to the mills each spring, and provide transportation for sportsmen and prospectors.

MANUFACTURING

Ontario is the industrial core of Canada. Its wealth is reflected in a gross provincial product of 64 billion dollars, nearly 41 per cent of Canada's gross national product. Ontario's rich stores of natural resources provide raw materials for industry. Inexpensive electricity, natural gas and other energy plus good transportation facilities account for the province's industrial development. Ontario has a large domestic market in addition to easy access to the huge markets of the central United States, which receives 81 per cent of Ontario's exports. More than 100 million consumers are within a day's drive of Ontario.

Manufacturing, a secondary industry, is the largest industry in the province and employs about one-third of the total labour force. The province of Ontario produces more than 52 per cent of all manufactured goods in Canada, while 38 per cent of all exports leaving Canada originate in Ontario.

<u>Ontario's 10 leading exports (1973)</u> <u>% of exports</u>	
Automobiles and parts	46.1
Nickel in ores and concentrates	4.0
Nickel and alloys	3.3
Paper for printing	2.8
Aircraft	2.5
Office machines and equipment	2.1
Copper and alloys	1.6
Distilled alcoholic beverages	1.5
Wood pulp and similar pulp	1.4
Plate, sheet and strip steel	1.2

The leading manufacturing industry in terms of the number of people employed and the product value is the manufacture of automobiles. Eighty-nine per cent of Canada's automobiles are manufactured in Ontario. The main centres are located in southern Ontario: Windsor, Oakville, Oshawa, Brampton, and Hamilton.

The processing of fruits and vegetables grown in southern Ontario has grown into the second largest manufacturing industry in the province, both in terms of employment and income earned. There are meat canning, frozen food, breakfast cereal and dairy food plants in various southern Ontario centres. St. Catharines is very important for its production of wine, and fruit and vegetable canning, and Kitchener has the largest meat-packing plants in the province.

The primary metal industries in Ontario account for 61 per cent of Canada's total production; this includes all metals such as copper, nickel and steel. Iron ore from the Canadian Shield is used to make steel in the mills of southern Ontario, where 80 per cent of Canada's steel requirements are produced. The largest of these mills is located in Hamilton.

The first commercial oil well was drilled at Oil Springs in 1858. Today, the same area near Sarnia is known as Canada's Chemical Valley. Crude oil is refined here to produce gasoline and fuel oils, synthetic rubber, textiles and chemicals, although the crude oil and natural gas must be shipped from such distances as Texas and Alberta.

Another important industry in Ontario is printing and publishing, which contributes 52 per cent of Canada's total production. Toronto, with its numerous magazine and book publishers, is a major centre for this industry. Southern Ontario also produces 50 per cent of Canada's furniture, with factories in Stratford, Kitchener and Napanee.

The manufacturing centres in northern Ontario are in the Sudbury, Algoma and Thunder Bay districts. Pulp and paper mills are situated in Kapuskasing and Smooth Rock Falls, where more than a quarter of Canada's pulp and paper is produced.

The Twenty Leading Manufacturing Industry Groups in Ontario (1972)	Value of Goods \$000	%of Canada's Value
Transportation Equipment Industries	6,191,178	80
Food and Beverage Industries	4,142,471	40
Primary Metal Industry	2,552,546	61
Metal Fabricating Industries	2,347,616	61
Electrical Products Industries	2,102,009	69
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	1,761,898	60
Machinery Industries	1,557,106	73
Paper and Allied Industries	1,484,008	33
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	955,338	52
Rubber and Plastic Products Industries	907,616	68
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries	849,045	51
Textile Industries	840,033	45
Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	737,735	30
Furniture and Fixture Industries	475,424	50
Wood Industries	449,702	15
Clothing Industries	349,726	21
Tobacco Products Industries	339,301	57
Leather Industries	217,448	49
Knitting Mills	122,384	26
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	841,088	66
All Industries TOTAL	29,223,670	52

CITIES OF ONTARIO

TORONTO

Population: 2,152,269

Location: Southern Ontario on the northwest shore of Lake Ontario.

Toronto had its beginnings as an Indian "place of meeting". The combination of a protected harbour and an overland route to the Upper Great Lakes also made it an ideal rendezvous for fur traders coming down from the northern traplines with their goods. Permanent settlement came with the division of Upper and Lower Canada in 1793. John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, recognized its strategic importance and in 1794 established the provisional capital of his embryo colony on the site. He renamed the town York although it became known less fondly as Hogtown. Generous land grants were made to government administrators, military personnel and American Loyalists seeking compensation from the Crown. The population of York was only 403 in 1800. By 1831, York had outstripped its chief rival, Kingston, and had become the largest urban centre in the province.

York was incorporated as the City of Toronto in 1834. Within eleven years it had doubled its population, and by the turn of the century there were 200,000 inhabitants. With the expansion of the railways in the 1850s, Toronto's commercial life had expanded rapidly and its commercial influence was extended over all of southern Ontario.

In 1867, Toronto became the capital of the newly-created Province of Ontario. The years 1880 to 1914 saw the national tariff policy, the opening of the west and the exploitation of mineral resources in northern Ontario. This increased the importance of Toronto as an industrial-financial centre to both Canada and the manufacturing belt of the United States.

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto was established in 1953. Its centralized form of municipal government was the first of its kind in North America, and it is still watched with keen interest by other large urban areas faced with similar problems.

Toronto is the commercial, industrial, financial and cultural centre of Ontario. It is Canada's principal wholesale and retail distributing centre and one of its busiest ports since the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Toronto Stock Exchange is the largest in Canada and the fifth largest in North America. Most Canadian book and magazine publishers have their head offices in Toronto. In contrast to the Hogtown of old, Toronto has much to offer culturally, with a rich musical, artistic and literary life.

Points of Interest:

Historic Fort York: established in 1793. Original buildings from the 19th century - displays and pictorial records.

Toronto Islands: of historic importance, the Islands are now mainly parkland.

Mackenzie House: the restored home of William Lyon Mackenzie, the first mayor of Toronto.

Queen's Park: the home of the Government of Ontario.

Royal Ontario Museum: world-renowned collection of Chinese art, and extensive departments of mineralogy, anthropology and Canadiana.

Art Gallery of Ontario: old masters to modern contemporaries. The Grange, the first home of the Art Gallery and the oldest brick house in Toronto, has been restored to show what life in early Upper Canada was like.

University of Toronto: the largest university in Canada.

CN Tower: a communications tower - the tallest free-standing structure in the world.

Canadian National Exhibition: the oldest continual annual exhibition in the world - entertainment, agricultural and technical displays. (mid August to Labour Day)

HAMILTON

Population: 311,886

Location: Southern Ontario, on Burlington Bay at the west end of Lake Ontario.

Hamilton was established in the late 1700s with the arrival of the first Loyalist families. A formal townsite was laid out in 1813, and in 1832 Hamilton's harbour was created by the construction of the Burlington Canal. The increase of development after the opening of the canal was accompanied by an increase in population from less than 1,000 to 3,188 by 1837. This made Hamilton the third largest settlement in Upper Canada after Toronto (10,871) and Kingston (3,886).

The economic importance of Hamilton increased with the deepening of the Welland Canal in 1845. This gave Hamilton access to inexpensive coal supplies in Pennsylvania. Construction of the Great Western Railway from Niagara to Windsor via Hamilton in 1853/54 was instrumental in establishing Hamilton as a regional metropolis and heavy industrial centre. After 1870 the city's function as a financial and trading centre declined, and at the same time its importance as an iron and steel centre grew.

Today, Hamilton produces more than one half of Canada's total steel output. The raw materials for the primary iron and steel industry are iron ore, coal, and limestone, and Hamilton is in an excellent location to assemble them efficiently and inexpensively. Hydro-electric power is readily available from the Niagara River developments so that many secondary industries such as the production of wire, heavy machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals, meat and food products and paper products are attracted to Hamilton. It is also an important marketing centre for the rich agricultural area of the Niagara Peninsula.

Points of Interest:

Dundurn Castle: built by Sir Allan MacNab, premier of United Canada from 1854 to 1856.

Hamilton Place: a new cultural centre with an excellent theatre.

Steel Mill: The Steel Company of Canada takes visitors through the largest plant in the country.

OTTAWA

Population: 302,124

Location: on the Ottawa River where it is joined by the Rideau River, approximately 100 miles (160 km) upstream from the St. Lawrence River.

Ottawa was originally known as Bytown. Its location was on an important transportation route into the interior for fur traders along the Ottawa Valley. The first permanent settlement was established around 1800. Bytown became firmly established with the construction of the Rideau Canal in 1831. It was built primarily for military defence purposes, providing an alternate route between Montreal and Lake Ontario to avoid American cannon fire from the east bank of the St. Lawrence. By the 1830s, Bytown had a population of 2,500, and this increased to 8,000 by the 1850s, with the timber industry as the major contributing factor. Much of the timber was exported to Great Britain and later to the United States as well.

In 1855, Bytown was incorporated as the City of Ottawa, a variant of the Indian name "Outaouais" meaning "meeting of rivers". In 1858, Queen Victoria chose Ottawa as the capital of the United Province of Canada, and in 1867 it became the capital of the Dominion of Canada.

Prior to World War I, Ottawa's economy depended on industry rather than government. The onset of World War I brought an increase in federal government employees, and the government emerged as the backbone of Ottawa's economy. Today, the ratio of government to non-government employees is two to one.

Points of Interest:

Bytown Museum contains documents and artifacts of Ottawa's early history.

Parliament Hill: Government of Canada buildings.

Rideau Canal: used by pleasure boats in the summer, it becomes the world's longest skating rink in the winter.

National Library & Public Archives: extensive collection of documents relating to Canadian political history.

The Royal Canadian Mint is where our currency is made.

LONDON

Population: 243,928

Location: Southwestern Ontario on the Thames River

Before 1826, London was a place on a surveyor's map, and not much more than the vision of a military-minded Governor (John Graves Simcoe) as an ideal setting amid rich farmland to oversee the western regions. London grew slowly, and in 1836 the population numbered approximately 1,000. At this time, the general provincial elections were held, and the results polarized opinion in the community between the "Family Compact" and the Church of England on the one hand, and the Reformers, and the Presbyterians and Methodists on the other. The Reformers prepared for a showdown, but their hopes were dashed with the defeat of William Lyon Mackenzie in York. As a result, London emerged as a fully-fledged garrison town under strong British influence.

Officially incorporated as a town in 1840, London's progress was rapid only to be destroyed by fire in 1845 followed by a wave of typhus. But London was rebuilt, and between 1848 and 1854 the population more than doubled to over 10,000. The coming of the railway brought a boom in the 1850s. London became a manufacturing city as well as a major distributing centre. Its industries included iron, textiles, woodworking and food processing. Today, electrical appliances, printing and paper products and heavy machinery are central in London's economy as well as the industries which were established in its earlier years.

London is known as the Forest City because of its numerous and beautiful trees. It is the home of the University of Western Ontario.

Points of Interest:

The Centennial Museum: historical and cultural exhibits.

Fanshawe Pioneer Village: reconstructed pioneer settlement.

Eldon House: the oldest remaining residence in the city.

WINDSOR

Population: 198,569

Location: Southwestern Ontario on the Detroit River.

Windsor was the first continuous white settlement in Canada west of Montreal. The first Europeans to explore the territory were French missionaries: Fathers Brebeuf and Chaumonot in 1640, and Fathers Dollier and Galinee in 1670. In 1701 Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac founded Detroit as a base for pushing inland and a safeguard for the northwest from British ambitions. With the encouragement of the French Government, agriculture gradually replaced the fur trade. Windsor's cultural life began in 1748 when Assumption Mission was established as a religious and educational centre for the Hurons and the French.

The loss of Canada by the French in 1759 caused little change on the shores of the Detroit River. British and French mingled peacefully. But after the Revolutionary War in 1783, 1700 of the 2200 British and French in Detroit preferred to remain under the British flag and moved across the river. The War of 1812 was also an important landmark in Windsor's history. American troops briefly held Fort Malden in Windsor until they were driven back across the river by General Brock.

In 1854, Windsor became the terminus of the Great Western Railway. This provided a year-round connection with the east. With the railway and the enlargement of the Great Lakes navigation facilities by 1850, the industrial era arrived in Windsor. The Hiram Walker distilleries, established in 1858, represent the earliest industrial development in the region. Henry Ford opened a Canadian factory in 1904. This industry attracted others, such as Chrysler and General Motors, and Windsor became the Commonwealth's automobile capital.

Transportation has been vital to Windsor's development. The building of the Livingstone Channel in 1912 simplified traffic problems for larger vessels in the Detroit River, by then the busiest waterway in the world, and the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 made the Detroit River an even greater waterway.

The French influence in Windsor is still in evidence. French is the second language of the city, and it is one of the few centres outside the province of Quebec to have been designated a bilingual-bicultural area by the federal government.

ST. CATHARINES

Population: 120,398

Location: Southeastern Ontario in the heart of the Niagara Fruit Belt, 12 miles NW of Niagara Falls.

What is now St. Catharines began as a tiny settlement of Loyalists and disbanded troops who remained loyal of Britain during the American Revolution. It was then known as Twelve Mile Creek or "The Twelve". Over the years, the name of the community was changed several times. At one point it was known as Shipman's Corners, identifying with the owner of an early tavern where stage horses were changed. The origin of the present name is obscure, but it came into regular use after the completion of the first Welland Canal in 1829. St. Catharines was incorporated as a town in 1845 and as a city in 1876.

After the war of 1812 the community expanded largely through the efforts of William Hamilton Merritt, a mill owner in St. Catharines. He was the chief promoter of the first Welland Canal which made St. Catharines a centre for water transportation and provided abundant water power for industry. Factories and mills were established, and St. Catharines became a leading flour milling and ship building centre. Today, the Welland Canal, which links Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, forms a vital part of the St. Lawrence Seaway. All traces of the early flour mills have since vanished; however, the paper mills, ship yards and coachmaking industries remain today in their modern form. The food and beverage industry has been an important addition.

St. Catharines claims many firsts. To name a few: the first electric streetcar system in North America; the site of the first School of Nursing in Canada; the first hydro energy was generated here for long distance transmission.

One of the most significant features of St. Catharines is its location in the Niagara Fruit Belt. It is in the heart of Canada's wine country and half of Ontario's fruit comes from the immediate area. No wonder it is commonly known as "The Garden City".

Points of Interest:

Grist Mill: a 165-year-old mill in the Ball's Falls Conservation area.

Welland Canal Lock No. 3: a point to watch the ships pass between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Royal Canadian Henley Regatta: champion oarsmen compete annually (late July or early August); second in age and size to the Royal Henley Regatta in England.

THUNDER BAY

Population: 108,571

Location: On the north shore of Lake Superior, at the western terminus of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Deep Waterway. It is located at the exact centre of Canada.

The City of Thunder Bay was formed on January 1, 1970, although its history goes back much further as the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William.

The famous French explorers, Radisson and Groseilliers, were the first white men to explore the north shore of Lake Superior in 1659. Missionaries and traders followed, and in 1678 Daniel Greysolon Sieur du Lhut built the first trading post on the south bank of the Kaministiquia River and called it Fort Caministigoyan. The fort flourished for a few years, fell into disuse, and was rebuilt across the river in 1717 and operated until 1758, the end of the French Regime in Canada.

Fort Kaministiquia was acquired by the Northwest Company in 1803 and called the New Fort. In the summer of 1807 the name was changed to Fort William, named after the governor of the company, William McGillivray. A small settlement four miles to the north of Fort William was established in 1857 and known as The Station. Prospectors working out of The Station discovered the area's silver mines in 1868. In 1869, it was renamed Prince Arthur's Landing in honor of Queen Victoria's son, and in 1884 the villagers changed the name to Port Arthur.

The Voyageurs used Fort William as a strategic turn-around, and with the opening of the lakes to sailing and motorized vessels bulk goods started flowing across the land. Today, Thunder Bay, or the Lakehead as the area is known, is the third largest seaport in Canada. Grain, iron, coal, potash, lumber and paper are some of the major goods that flow in and out of Thunder Bay's harbor, the top step of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Seaway, almost 2,000 miles from the sea.

Thunder Bay, because of its geographically central location, is the connecting link in Canada for east and west trade. It is the distribution capital of a vast area of northwestern Ontario, rich in natural resources, including forest products, minerals, and tourist facilities. Thunder Bay is famous for its amethyst mines, which is the provincial stone of Ontario. Industry flourishes in Thunder Bay and includes pulp and paper mills, mines, harvest equipment for both mines and forests, shipping and tourism.

Points of Interest:

Thunder Bay Historical Museum displays local history starting 900 years ago.

Old Fort William: reconstructed as it was between 1816 and 1821; authentically costumed staff show what life was like at that time. (Open mid-June to mid-September).

SUDBURY

Population: 97,741

Location: 247 miles (397 km) northwest of Toronto

Sudbury owes its beginnings to the railroad, starting as a small station at the junction of the Sault Branch and the Canadian Pacific's main line. During the early years, beginning in 1872, the timber companies provided the main source of industry for the area. In 1883, a member of a C.P.R. cutting crew accidentally discovered copper ore. Mining then began to take a leading role as the Sudbury Basin was opened up by prospectors. The first copper smelter began operation in 1889. Other metals discovered were nickel, silver and, later, platinum.

Sudbury was incorporated as a town in 1893 with a population of approximately 1,000. People from all over the world flocked to the Sudbury area to work in the mines, and those who stayed laid the foundation for the Sudbury of today - a melting pot of nationalities. By the time Sudbury was incorporated as a city in 1930, the population had risen to 18,000.

Two world-famous giants in the mining industry, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. and the International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd., were and still are the lifeblood of Sudbury. Other industries - paper mills, the manufacture of building and construction materials, and the production of sulphuric acid - followed the influx of people into the area. As a result, Sudbury is no longer just a mining town, but the centre of the north eastern trading region of Ontario.

The Sudbury area recently came into the focus of world attention because of its unique resemblance to the terrain on the moon. The United States astronauts rehearsed their rock collecting techniques near Sudbury before they left on their actual trip to the moon.

Points of Interest:

Canadian Centennial Numismatic Park: a display of coins and a model mine.

Mines: tours can be taken of the surface works of the various mining and smelting complexes. (mid-June to mid-September)

KINGSTON

Population: 61,003

Location: at the confluence of Lake Ontario, the Rideau Canal and the St. Lawrence River.

Samuel de Champlain is believed to be the first white man to visit the Kingston area when he passed through the district in 1615. By the 1670s the French had recognized that Kingston was important both militarily and commercially because of its strategic location. With the intention of expanding the fur trade and impressing the Indians with a French presence in the area, Count Frontenac, governor of New France, decided to erect a fort at Kingston. In 1673, he sent Robert de LaSalle ahead to gather all the chiefs of the five Iroquois nations at Kingston for a meeting. The Count joined him and concluded the first trade agreement in Canadian history and erected the fort which he named in his own honour - Fort Frontenac.

The capture and destruction of Fort Frontenac by the British in 1758 put an end to French domination west of Montreal. By 1783 the first United Empire Loyalists began to arrive and the British rebuilt Fort Frontenac as a nucleus of future development.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, Kingston grew in stature and influence. The war of 1812 elevated Kingston to the naval and military capital of Ontario. Throughout this period Kingston was the most prosperous port on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes. In February, 1841, the Governor-General, Lord Sydenham, issued a proclamation summoning the new Parliament of Canada to meet in Kingston as the capital city of the United Provinces of Canada. The seat of government was moved to Montreal in 1844, and then later to Ottawa. In 1846 Kingston was incorporated as a city.

As a community, Kingston has much to offer today as well. It is the home of Queen's University and the Royal Military College (Canada's West Point). It attracts many tourists because of its location between the Rideau Lakes and the Thousand Islands. Kingston's industries include the manufacture of aluminum goods, heavy machinery, ceramics and chemicals.

Points of Interest:

Fort Henry: built in 1812, rebuilt in the 1830s and restored in the 1930s; a museum of British and Canadian military history.

Bellevue House: A restored Italian-style villa; once the home of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first Prime Minister.

Marine Museum: covers the history of shipping on the Great Lakes from 1678 to the present.

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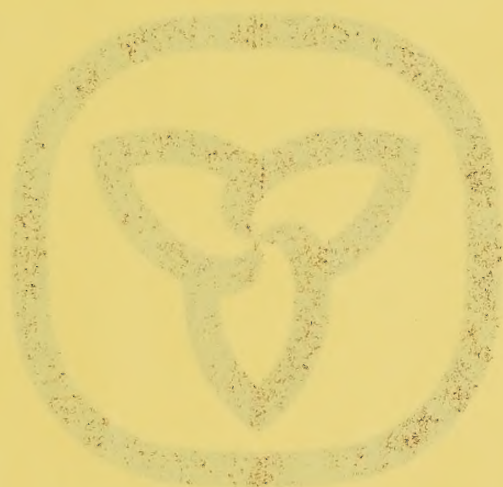
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